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NEWPORT MERCURY.

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per line for each subsequent inser-
tion.—All Advertisements, (except where an
account is open) must be paid for previous to
insertion.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the di-
rection of the Editors) until arrearages are
paid.—Single papers to be had at the Office,
carriers not being allowed to dispose
them.

ARITHMETIC.

**MENTAL and Practical ARITH-
METIC**, designed for the use of
schools and Academies, by CHARLES
W. BARBER, Author of Elements of Survey-
ing, Elements of Descriptive Geometry,
&c.—Just received, and for sale by
Wm. & J. H. BARBER,
Newport, August 18.

GLASS & EARTH- WARE.

THE following NEW GOODS are
just received and for sale at No. 9,
Washington-square by
C. E. DENNIS.

Dinner, Tea and breakfast sets; plain
china do.; gold band china Tea
do.; common do.; edged Wares of ev-
ery description; five prout yellow Stone
ware; glass lamps, tumblers, wines,
sonnets, champagne, claret, &c.—
all shades, Lamp glasses, Flower
vases, Decanters, bulb glasses, castor
tins, cologne do.
Britannia Coffee pots, tea do.; cov-
ered jugs; ladies and spoons; children's
pots; tumblers and caskets.
Astral, mantle astral, hall and signal
lamps; Astral hanging lamps; Bri-
tannia hanging lamps; common japanned
cans.—Iron wire and hair sieves.
Newport, Oct. 6.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

WILL be received by the Subscriber, until
the 14th day of November next, for fur-
nishing all the GRANITE that may be re-
quired to build 400 feet of the DIKE, now con-
necting the North end of Goat Island, the
sum amount required being about 739 per-
cys. The Granite to be furnished in blocks, 1 1/2
feet wide, to vary in height from 1 foot 4 in-
ches, to 1 foot 9 inches; and to vary in length
from 4 to 8 feet—170 perches being for the
ping of the Dike, must be composed of pieces
feet long, 1 1/2 feet high, and not less than
1 1/2 feet wide. The above Stones when laid
the WALL, will show a surface of 12,200 su-
rficial feet, of which 2800, being the surface of
the coping, must be rough-hammered. The beds,
sides and ends of the stretchers, and the beds,
sides and ends of the headers, for two feet back
on each end, to be rough-hammered.—The
livery of the above Stones to be commenced
on the 1st of May, 1839, and to be continu-
ed as to supply them as fast as may be re-
quired for laying.

J. L. MASON,
Lieut. U. S. Eng'rs.
Newport, R. I. Oct. 5, 1838.

THE publishers of the R. I. Republican,
of Morning Times, Providence Herald,
of Morning Star, and New Bedford Mercury,
all please give the above four insertions, and
reward their Accounts.

Chinese Mulberry TREES.

THOSE who wish to secure any of
the above Trees, will please to forward
their orders soon, post paid, or leave
them at Job Sherman's store in Newport,
those that are not sold soon here, will be
sent to a distant market.
JONATHAN DENNIS, jun.
Portsmouth, 9th mo. 4th, 1838.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE in Broad-
Street, lately occupied by
Dr. John P. Mann, dec.—The
Garden attached to the House,
is extensive, and in good order.—The
house Lot and Garden together, occupy
about 3 1/2 acres of an Acre. There is an
inconvenient wood shed, and various other
out-buildings, and also a good well of
water.—The tenant of the House will
use the use of the Farm yard adjoining
the House lot, in common with the occu-
pant of the Farm. The House will be
let in good order, and as a residence for
gentle family, the situation is in all
respects highly eligible. The House is
now open for the examination of those
wishing to hire it. For further informa-
on, apply to either of the Subscribers.
T. S. BROWN,
BENJAMIN FINCH, Execut'rs.
EDWARD W. LAWTON,
FRANCIS LAWTON.
Newport, Dec. 9.

MERCHANTS BANK.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stock-
holders of the Merchants Bank, on
Monday, the 1st inst. the following per-
sons were elected Directors for the year
ensuing, viz:—S. Whitehouse, E. W.
Lawton, Isaac Gould, N. S. Ruggles, John
V. Hammett, John Stevens, Wm. Lovie,
N. Sweet, Richard Swan.
At a subsequent meeting of the Direc-
tors, Samuel Whitehouse was re-elected
President. **C. GYLES, Cashier.**
Newport, Oct. 13.

FLOUR.

100 Barrels fresh
Baltimore How-
ard street FLOUR, for sale
by
GEO. ENGS.
Newport, Sept. 29.

BOOKS and STATIONARY.

JUST received from the New York
Trade Sale, a large Assortment of
BOOKS, and Stationary, which will be
sold unusually low.—Among the Books
are,—Literary Album for 1838; Lady
Blessington's Works; Mrs. Hemans's
Poems, elegantly bound; Mrs. Ellet's
Poems, Flowers of Loveliness, Parlor
Scrap Book, Young Ladies Sunday Book,
Mrs. Sigourney's Poems, Tales by Mrs.
Sodgwick, Histories, Travels, &c. &c.
Also, Stationary of all kinds; super-
ior letter and note paper, quills, wafers,
lead pencils &c. for sale at
W. A. BARBER'S,
Oct. 6. No. 153, Thames-st.

PEACH ORCHARD COAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased
the Wharf and Stores, lately owned
by Capt. G. Knowles, where he intends
keeping a supply of COAL, would
respectfully inform the inhabitants of
Newport, and its vicinity, that he is pre-
pared to receive orders for the best quality
of RED ASH COAL, which will be re-
ady for delivery in a few days.
Also, A constant supply of Oak and
Pine Wood.

IN STORE,
600 bushels Salt,
15 bbls. full strained Sperm Oil,
50 bbls. good retailing Molasses,
And an Assortment of GROCERIES.
SIMON NEWTON, jun.
Newport, June 23.

NOTICE.

I HAVE now returned to my Store,
in order to make a close of my pre-
sent business, if possible, before I remove
to Middletown.—I have made up my
mind to make a sacrifice on Goods, and
now is the time to purchase.—I will
sell good French Merinoes, at \$1 per yd.
and very good at 7/8; good Merino Car-
petings at 25 cents; I have damaged
Calicoes at 4, 5, 6 and 8 cents, and a
lot of GOODS, as cheap in proportion.
Wm. JAMES TILLEY.
Newport, Oct. 6.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers having connected
themselves in business, under the
Firm of **J. C. BLISS & Co.** for the
manufacture of JEWELLERY, will attend
to all orders connected with their line of
business, with promptitude, at No. 211,
Thames street.

JEREMIAH C. BLISS,
JOSEPH B. BLISS.
Newport, Oct. 6.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice,
That he has been duly appointed
Executor to the last Will and testament of
BENJAMIN MOTT.
Late of Portsmouth, yeoman, dec. and
having qualified himself, by giving bonds
according to law, he requests all persons
having demands, to present them for set-
tlement, and those indebted, to make im-
mediate payment to
JACOB MOTT, Exec'r.
Portsmouth, 10th mo. 12th, 1838.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been ap-
pointed by the Court of Probate for the town
of Newport, Commissioners to receive and ex-
amine the claims of the Creditors against the
Estate of

WILLIAM WEBB,
late of Newport, drayman, dec. represented in-
solvent, give notice, that six months from the
date hereof are allowed the creditors to bring in
and prove their claims, and that for the purpose
of receiving the same, we will attend at our
respective dwellings, and hold a final meeting
at the store of John B. Atkinson, on the last
Saturday of March, 1839, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN B. ATKINSON, Comm'r
JOHN T. TILLEY, Comm'r
SILAS WARD, Comm'r
All persons indebted to said Estate, are re-
quested to make immediate payment to
JONATHAN T. ALMY, Adm'r.
Newport, Oct. 1, 1838.

FALL GOODS.

ROADCLOTHS, a large lot just
opened; Cassimeres & Sattinets;
A. A. Merinoes; 2d quality do.
Red, white and yellow Flannels,
Some very fine H. W. Shawls, of new
patterns,
French, English and American dark
Prints, of the latest styles;
Blankets, worsted and merino Hosiery.
And a variety of Goods received week-
ly, and for sale at very low prices, for
Cash, or approved credit, by
Sept. 29. **H. SESSIONS.**

FRESH GOODS.

FRESH SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS
just received and for Sale, cheap
at No. 157, Thames-street, by
AUGUSTUS BUSH.
Newport, April 21.

Peach Orchard & Gate Vein COAL.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale, a full
supply of the above superior Red
Ash Coal, which was purchased a few
weeks since at Philadelphia, under the
immediate inspection of one of the con-
cerns, and was there pronounced equal to
any Coal in the City; and is shipped from
thence by an Agent, commissioned
for the purpose, to prevent deception.—
Orders respectfully solicited.—and hav-
ing erected at great expense, the most
approved Balances, (U. S. standard), for
weighing the same, the public may de-
pend upon their correctness.
B. WOOD & Co.
Vars's Wharf.
July 21.

FLOUR, SUGAR, &c.

140 bbls. Western FLOUR,
12 boxes Havana brown
Sugar—10 bags do. Coffee
20 bbls. Molasses,
40 bbls. mess and prime Beef & Pork,
(Ohio and Dutchess County.)
1500 wt. 1st & 2d quality Butter,
Szechong, Hyson & Young Hyson Tea,
25 boxes No. 1 Soap, (superior)
Sperm Oil—3 bbls. spirits Turpentine,
Hops, Hams, wrapping paper, 6 dozen
corn brooms, &c. &c. for Sale, whole-
sale or retail, by
April 14. **JOSHUA SAYER.**

DOMESTIC CARPETING.

DOMESTIC CARPETING, made of the
strongest materials, for sale at
H. SESSIONS,
Aug. 11. 162, Thames-st.

26 Hbls. of good Re-
tail Molasses,
SES, in Store, and for sale
by **B. WOOD & Co.**
Chace's Wharf.
June 2.

1000 lb. pure white Lead,
in Oil,
1000 lb. No. 1, do. do. do.
in small and large packages
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
April 14. **JOSHUA SAYER.**

CHOICE WINES.

OLD Madeira Teneriffe
Sicily Madeira Lisbon
Brown Sherry Malmsay
Pale Sherry Sweet Malaga
Canary Dry Malaga
Port Claret in bottles,
Champagne.
The above are selected WINES, of
choice brands, for sale by
July 7. **E. F. & W. NEWTON.**

40 Tons Assorted IRON, in
Store, and for Sale by
B. WOOD & Co.
Vars's Wharf.
July 21.

FOR SALE.

THE following PEWS,—(the Pro-
prietor having gone to Europe.)
In Trinity Church, No. 74,
" United Cong'nal Church, No. 40,
" Zion Church, No. 105—Apply to
HENRY SCHROEDER, jun.
Newport, August 18.

EASTERN LIME.

PERSONS in want of good Eastern LIME,
suitable for stone work, Plastering, and
every other purpose for which the article is
commonly used, may obtain the same at ONE
DOLLAR per Cask, cash—by applying at
our Lumber yard, or Hardware store, No. 125,
Thames-street.
WEEDEN & BULL.
Newport, Oct. 6.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, Executrix on the
Estate of **WILLIAM TURNER,**
late of Newport, Physician, dec. having
given bonds for the faithful discharge of
the trust, requests all persons having any
claims against said Estate, to present them
for settlement, and all those indebted, are
desired to make immediate payment to
PETER TURNER, my Agent.
HETTE T. TURNER, Exec't

NEW FALL GOODS, at

JAMES PHILLIPS'S.
MOUSSELIN de Laine, and Shalley
Shawls; Cashmere Scarfs;
Ed boro' and Highland shawls,
Victoria Cravats and handkerchiefs,
Rich cap and bonnet ribbons,
French, English and American Prints,
Ladies kid Gloves,
Worsted, merino and mohair Hose,
Linen and linen cambric hdkfs.
English and French Merinoes,
Plain and figurd black lace, &c. &c.
As the above articles have just been
opened, Ladies will do well to call and
examine them, as they will be sold cheap.
Newport, Sept. 29.

DOMESTIC HOSIERY.

VERY nice Knit Yarn HOSE,
Do. do. do. 1-2 Hose for gentlemen,
Do. do. do. for Women,
Do. do. do. for boys, and children.
Knit Cotton 1-2 Hose for Men and Boys,
Also, Very nice WOOLLEN YARN,
all its Varieties.
Just received and for Sale at
July 14. **H. SESSIONS.**

A FRESH LOT OF
CHEAP CALICOES & COTTONS,
More Straw MATTING,
Just received, and for sale by
June 9. **Wm. C. COZZENS & Co.**

500 lbs. Cotton TWINE in Bales of
convenient size for Retailers,
For sale low by
June 9. **Wm. C. COZZENS & Co.**

OBACCO.—25 Boxes manufactured To-
bacco, just received and for sale by
E. F. & W. NEWTON
150, Thames-st.
August 11.

LEMON SYRUP.—30 Boxes superior
Lemon syrup, just received, and
for sale by **E. F. & W. NEWTON**
150, Thames-st.

COFFEE.—80 Bags African Coffee, and 20
do. St. Domingo Do.—Just received and
for sale by **E. F. & W. NEWTON**
150, Thames-st.

CEDAR BOAT BOARDS.

A FULL Assortment of the above kind of
LUMBER, of a superior quality, is just
received from the Kingston Steam Saw Mills,
for sale for Cash only, by
WEEDEN & BULL.
Newport, Sept. 1.

FOR SALE, or TO LET.

WHAT large, new, and very
pleasantly situated House
in John-street, on the Hill,
lately occupied by Capt. Shu-
bricke.—The House is airy and conven-
ient, having parlors with folding doors, &c.
pleasant chambers, with rooms in the
attic, and basement stories, and closets,
pantries, &c.—It has also a stable and
chaise-house, and a very large Garden,
with trees, and shrubbery.—For terms,
&c. apply to
A. MCGREGOR.
Newport, August 18.

FOR SALE, or TO LET.

And possession given immediately.
THE Mansion House, at the
corner of Thames-street &
Washington-square, with the
stable and chaise-house, for-
merly occupied by Dr. B. W. Case, dec.
For particulars, enquire of **WILLET
CARPENTER,** North-Kingstown, or to
JOSEPH CASE, North shop on the premises
Newport, June 23.

LOST, or Misaid.

A NOTE or Dufiled, Swift & Ray,
a bond, of New-York, for \$4,200
36 cts. at six months from the 9th of
June.—Any one who has found the same
will be rewarded, on leaving it at this
Office.
July 7.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber has returned to his
Old Stand in Green-street, where
he will be happy to receive the orders of
his old friends and customers, to whom
he returns thanks for their past favors and
solicits a continuance of their patron-
age.
Orders left as above—at his stable
in Pelham-Street, or at his house in
Church-st. will meet with prompt atten-
tion. Passengers conveyed to and from
the Steamboats, as usual.
THOMAS M. SEABURY.
Newport, Dec. 2.

DENTISTRY.

DR. GALLUP has returned
and respectfully offers his pro-
fessional services to the Ladies and Gen-
tlemen of Newport.—Office in Spring-
street, near Trinity Church.
Newport, July 21.

The City of Amsterdam.

From a series of "Letters from the
Old World,—By a Lady of New-York,"
published in the New-York American,
we copy the following interesting de-
scription of the City of Amsterdam:—

"Amsterdam is the Queen of Holland
cities, and is of very great extent, being
about nine miles in circumference, and
has two hundred thousand inhabitants.—
It is very strongly fortified, and all the
houses are built on long piles driven
through the mud to the substratum of hard
gravel. It is said that some of the kinds
of wood employed for piles many years
since, have now become so valuable as to
be worth, and would now sell for as
much as the house and the area on which
it stands. Stranger things have happen-
ed in the revolution of empires than that
of the millions of fine sticks which now
stand erect under the foundation of this
now great commercial city one day rid-
ing the mountain wave as masts for India-
men and frigates. The same arrange-
ment of canals, with broad streets on
each side, lined with trees, exist here as
in Rotterdam. This city appears to carry
on a far greater commerce than any
city in Holland. There is a curious cus-
tom here of employing a sort of sledge to
carry heavy burdens instead of dray and
carts. The object is to prevent the jar
which wheeled vehicles cause, and which
might endanger the safety of the houses,
standing as they do on the tops of trees.
We have spent some time in visiting the
public and private collections of fine paint-
ings of the Dutch and Flemish schools;
but I will not inflict on you a catalogue of
them. Were I to speak to you of thea-
tres, I could tell you of a Dutch comedy
in five acts, each act about one hour long,
and each good joke or witty maxims re-
peated, for the especial benefit of
those who do not take at the first or se-
cond perpetration.

Every one who visits Amsterdam
makes an excursion to Saardam, the
place where Peter the Great worked at
ship building, in order to learn the art,
and carry it to his own country. The
books says that, "In 1696 a singular
personage presented himself as a ship-
wright to one of the builders. He ate,
drank, slept, and worked with the other
carpenters; and, by his jocularly and a
certain superiority, which he could not
conceal, acquired the name of 'Master
Peter.' Several weeks elapsed ere it
was suspected that Master Peter was any-
thing more than a journeyman ship-
wright; but when it was at length dis-
covered that the Czar of all the Russians
was concealed under this mean appear-
ance, his companions began to treat him
with the respect due to his rank. Mas-
ter Peter, however, insisted that all their
former familiarity should be resumed, and
continued to associate with them, until he
had become a good pilot, an excellent
shipwright, and had thoroughly acquain-
ted himself with the construction of every
part of a ship of war." I saw the ship-
yard where he worked, also the small
cottage where he resided; it is now cov-
ered with a substantial building, in order
to preserve it from the weather, and to
hand it down to posterity. It remains
just as Peter left it. Hundreds of names
of visitors, from emperors down to simple
citizens, are written and carved upon the
walls and weather boards. In running
over some of them, I chanced to light up-
on that of my husband, with the date of
1822. This is the country of wind mills,
& Saardam is the capital of them. If you
have never seen a Dutch wind-mill, then
you have never seen a wind mill, at all;
nothing else deserves the name. I have
no knowledge of mechanics, or I might
describe to you one of the huge, strange
"wonder-working" machines. All the
timber of the navy is here sawed by them.
All the grain of the nation is ground, and
the surplus water of the country is pump-
ed over dykes into the sea by them.—
It is said that at Saardam, the number
of wind-mills exceeds two thousand.—
What a fine field for the Knight of La
Mancha. If Saardam is one of the neat-
est towns in the world, the beautiful vil-
lage of Broekvelt, in this respect, the very
pink of propriety. Every house has a
small garden around it, and each one is
built in a different manner from its neigh-
bour; all fantastic enough, and in super-
ior Dutch taste.

The streets are divided by little rivu-
lets, paved in Mosaic work, with varie-
gated bricks, pebbles and shells, and kept
in such exquisite order that a dog or cat
is seldom seen to trespass upon them.—
Carriages are not permitted to enter the
village, and it is said a law formerly
existed, which obliged passengers to take
off their shoes in summer as soon as they
entered it."

The streets are sprinkled with white
beach sand, and "drawn" with the broom
into as many curves and angles and as
the mathematical ingenuity of Dutch
housemaids can furnish.

ing the dangerous, uncertain, and tedious
circuit of the Zuyder Zee. An immense
lock at each end will take in the largest
merchant ship; we saw several being
drawn by horses. The immense dykes
which defend Holland from the sea are
nowhere seen to so great advantage as at
Amsterdam. One walks along the outer
line of warehouses through a broad street,
and on the seaward side he sees the
shipping far above his head, the dyke
forming a broad quay, on which cargoes
are unloaded. Should this dyke give
way in any part, the whole city would in
a few minutes be laid many feet under
water, and thousands of lives, with mil-
lions of property, be destroyed. This is
the cleanest and neatest commercial city
I ever saw; I wish I could say as much
for her daughter of the West. The
steamer for which we had been waiting
to carry us to Hamburg arrived in so
crippled a state by the late storms that
she was obliged to go to London to re-
pair, and as there is no other, we are
obliged to go on by land, and have come
to this place to hire a carriage for that
purpose.

The canal from Amsterdam to
Utrecht is lined on each side with the
country mansions of the wealthy mer-
chants, bankers, and Rentiers of the com-
mercial metropolis. I have nowhere seen
so much comfort and quiet gentility as is
here manifested in these rural retreats.—
The measure of the climate keeps up the
verdure during the heats of summer;
and while in France and Germany, every
thing wears a pale and sickly hue, here
all is of a bright emerald green. I have
said nothing to you yet of the beautiful
herds of cows which sprinkle the green
pastures of Holland. The best pictures
of Paul Potter can give you no idea of
their extreme beauty.

CHINESE CORN.—Grant Thorburn of
New-York, gives the following account
of the accidental discovery of a new
species of corn from China, which may
prove valuable to our farmers:

"Some three years ago, a merchant in
New-York, while emptying a box of tea,
observed therein a few grains of corn.—
Concluding that Corn from China
must, no doubt, be something new under
our sun, he had them planted, so they
grew and multiplied. Last spring I re-
ceived from a worthy friend a portion of
said corn—it's a new variety—so I gave
it the name of China's fall prolific, or
free corn; as it strikes off in two, three
and frequently four branches, in appear-
ance like a small tree, and produces an
ear at the head of each branch, whereas
the common corn shoots out the ear from
the side of the stalk; it grows from eight
to ten feet high, produces an abundance
of fodder, is a large white flint twelve
rows corn, and ears from ten to fourteen
inches long. I counted six hundred and
sixty grains on one ear; it was planted
on the 10th of May, and had ears fit to
boil on the 10th of July. Its produce
was much curtailed by the long drought,
but notwithstanding I counted two thou-
sand and one hundred and twenty grains,
the product of one stalk; being an increase
of two thousand from one."

COLONIZATION.—The cause of Coloni-
zation is likely to be much benefited by
a project which has just been started in
the city of New York. It contemplates
the purchase of a suitable vessel, to be
sold to such free persons of color as will
agree to man her with colored seamen,
and navigate her as a regular packet be-
tween this country and Liberia, on con-
dition that payment be made for her by
conveying emigrants from time to time
from the United States to the colonies or
settlements in that country.

The plan is recommended to the fa-
vor of the community at large, on the
ground that it will place in the hands of
colored persons the means of improving
their African settlements, of building up
their fortunes, and of commanding re-
spect; and that it will relieve the society
or societies from the heavy expense of
removing a large body of emigrants. It is
further contended, that it will secure regu-
lar & safe intercourse between this coun-
try and Africa, develop the resources of
that land to our colored population, incline
them to engage in commercial operations,
and in other laudable pursuits, that may
tend to increase the advantages of such
commerce. It is also believed that it
will render far more efficient than hereto-
fore the enterprise of colonization, and
open new and hitherto untrodden avenues
to usefulness and prosperity to the minds
of men of color both in this country and
in Liberia.

The two young men named Scott, sons
of a respectable quaker in Upper Canada,
are sentenced to be hung at Norwich,
in that province, on the 29th, for having
some months since attempted, by force
of arms, to rescue a rebel patriot named
Dr Wilson, who was in custody of two
constables, and one of whom the Scotts
threatened to shoot unless he delivered up
his pistol.

DECISION ON THE LICENSE QUESTION.

STATE OF ARNER PECKHAM.
Opinion of the Supreme Court delivered by
CHIEF JUSTICE DORFEE.

The desire expressed by the counsel on both sides for an immediate decision of this case, has obliged the court to present the results to which it has come, rather than an extended opinion on the question submitted to its consideration.

We are of opinion that the wine in question was sold in violation of a regulation of the City of Providence, prohibitory to a certain extent, adopted by force of a resolution of the freeman thereof, pursuant to the acts of January and June 1838 relating to the licensing of the sale of wines and strong liquors.

These acts are essentially prohibitory or restrictive. The power to grant licenses arises out of their prohibitory or restrictive character; and inasmuch as all regulations of trade are in some sense restraints upon it, this feature in those acts cannot be pronounced void without, at the same time, its being in effect declared that every state regulation touching its internal trade, is also void.

Whether these acts be or be not constitutional must be determined by considering the authority in which they originated, and their objects and effects.

It is undoubtedly the object of these acts and regulations adopted in pursuance of them, to aid the police of the several towns and of the city of Providence in the preservation of good order, and in the prevention of pauperism.

The history of the license system from 1648 to the act of June last, no less than the examination of the acts themselves, and especially the acts under consideration, clearly show that such was their leading, and in the case before us, the exclusive object.

A power to pass laws and adopt police regulations for the preservation of good order, and the prevention of vice and pauperism is absolutely necessary to the existence of the State, and of every well ordered community. Power to pass laws to this end, belongs to the State exclusively. It belongs exclusively to the State by its Legislature, to provide for the punishment of disorder within its limits, and also to the State exclusively to exact the laws for its prevention. This power cannot be surrendered without self-annihilation.

This power is one which may be exercised when necessary (and the legislature is the only judge of that necessity) upon all objects, which fall within the sphere of State legislation, and which are beyond the constitutional limits of the legislation of the general government. Within this sphere it may impose restraints and regulations on any pursuits, trades or occupations, they being in a strictly constitutional sense, the domestic or internal pursuits, trades and occupations of the State.

The constitutional provisions on which the council for the defendant rely, are those which forbid any State to impose duties upon imports, and which give to Congress exclusive power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States. Do the restraints imposed under the authority of these acts trench on these provisions? Do they assume to impose a duty on imports, or to regulate foreign commerce among the States?

They do not assume to impose a duty on imports, unless the term import in its constitutional sense means any article imported, wherever it may be found, up to the point of consumption.—Such cannot be its meaning. The term import has a meaning of like universal application with the term export. Those terms do not signify the mere article itself, but the article considered in connection with a certain condition, as having certain distinctions inward or outward, and it is its particular distinction which gives it its denomination. An import may become an export, and an export an import on the same day and in the same hands.

Moreover an article of foreign commerce cannot be an import up to the point of consumption in a constitutional sense; because, if it be so, it must still continue subject, as at the moment of its introduction, to the exclusive commercial regulations of the general government; and may be followed by those regulations with all the officers necessary for enforcing them, and to the exclusion of State legislation, from hand to hand through all its transfers and divisions, up to its entire consumption. Again; if such be its meaning, then by parity of reasoning it may be shown, that the same doctrine will apply to all articles of the growth or product of the several States, which are or may be articles of commerce among the States—the power to regulate the commerce of the United States being a unit, and being as exclusively in the general government in the one case as in the other. Upon this hypothesis, this overshadowing and engrossing power would come in contact with state legislation every where, triumphing as the supreme law of the land, leave little to the legislation of the State except crime and pauperism, and small resources indeed to sustain it in its action even over these. No court has yet given this interpretation to the constitution, and certainly, as the supreme judicial power of the State, it is not felt to be the particular duty of this tribunal to be the first to adopt such suicidal construction.

An import then ceases, in the constitutional sense, to be an import, the moment the importer becomes the vendor and sells the article disengaged from the commercial regulations of the United States. In the hands of the retailer or distributor it is an article of the internal trade and commerce of the State; a trade or commerce which none but State legislation can protect or regulate, and which necessarily falls pecu-

liarily under the police of every community. Any tax or restraint, therefore imposed for police purposes, upon the seller of wines and strong liquors within the State, can by no construction be deemed a duty upon imports, or a regulation of the commerce of the United States; unless a tax upon a warehouse be a duty upon imports, and a license to a drayman, a regulation of the commerce of the Union.

We cannot, therefore, consider these acts as a contravention of either of the articles of the constitution upon which the defendant's counsel rely.

But as to the French treaty—without stopping to enquire whether it be or be not constitutional, we may safely conclude that although the government of the United States binds itself to admit the wines of France at a stipulated duty to be imported for consumption, yet it cannot be admitted that either of the contracting parties supposed that the United States were bound to provide for the Consumption of all the wines that should be so imported, or that the several States were bound so to modify their police regulations as to admit it to consumption without restraint or regulation. Such could not have been the intention or expectation of either party.

We are therefore of opinion that the aforesaid acts are not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States, or any of the provisions thereof, or with any treaty made by authority of the same; but that, (without meaning to intimate any opinion as to their expediency or in expediency) the said acts are constitutional and the binding law of the land.

Judgment must therefore be for the State.

From the St. Louis (Missouri) Gazette.

Facts for the consideration of the People of the United States in general, and those of Missouri in particular.—

"The English have taken possession of the Oregon Territory, or more properly, the Missouri Territory, (for if the Territory west of us is attached to any part of the United States, it is to State of Missouri.) They have established trading posts throughout the country, and erected forts at various points. They have a village at Fort Vancouver, containing about 800 inhabitants, with a picket forming an area of 750 by 450 feet, enclosing 34 buildings, including offices, dwelling houses, work shops for carpenters, wheelwrights, coopers, tinners, &c; they have a saw mill erected on a never failing stream falling into the Columbia, which cuts 2000 feet of lumber daily, employing 28 men; the depth of water at the mill being 24 feet, where the Company's vessels can take in their cargoes for the Sandwich Islands market. They have a farm at Vancouver containing 3000 acres, fenced and under cultivation on which are employed 100 hands. A large ship arrives annually from London, and discharges at Vancouver—introducing into our country millions of dollars worth of English goods free of duty,—which are placed in competition in the Indian market with the goods of the American fur dealer, on which he has paid a heavy duty to government.

The company's ships, which remain on the coast, are the Nerioide, the Lama, and the C. J.borough, with the steamboat Beaver, built in London last year—these vessels are all well armed and manned. An express, as it is called, goes out annually in March, and ascends the Columbia 900 miles, in batteaux, generally under the command of Chief Trader M'Leod, who meets the assemblage of American trappers and hunters, 450 or 500 in number in the mountains, and is enabled to undersell the American trader, who purchases his goods at St. Louis, subject to the government duty.—M'Leod having an advantage over the American traders on American ground, of 25 to 30 per cent.

With regard to the soil, climate and productions of the country it is asserted that several districts have been discovered of boundless fertility, along the coast as well as inland, and it can now be said, without fear of contradiction, that it will prove the finest grazing country in the world—that the climate of Oregon is far milder than that of the United States, resembling that of France—that there are three large rivers falling into the Pacific Ocean south of the Columbia, within our own territory, which are not laid down on any map, and it is believed that the valleys of these rivers contain at least 14,000 acres of land of the best quality, equal to the best lands in Missouri or Illinois. Last year the Cobdorough entered one of these rivers with eight feet water, and found a good harbor, far better than can be obtained at the mouth of the Columbia.

Lastly, Col Dodge, who is well acquainted with the Rocky Mountain region is decidedly of opinion that an army could march with ease from our western continent to the Pacific Ocean, taking with it all its artillery, munitions of war, and provisions. With these facts, which we obtain chiefly from Dr. Linn's report to Congress, we shall leave the subject to the deliberate consideration of our readers. Some persons may be unable to see any danger to our prosperity or peace from the fleets or armies of Queen Victoria in Honduras, Jamaica, Bermuda, Halifax, St John's Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, or Vancouver, but we must be permitted to say that we cannot altogether approve of a girl of nineteen getting her arms around us in this kind of style.

Hibbert, the mate of the unfortunate steamboat Fulaski, died at Charleston on the 7th inst. of yellow fever.

FROM NEWPORT EXCHANGERS.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY, October 20, 1838.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Of this State, will convene at Providence on Monday week, the 29th inst. agreeably to adjournment.

SUPREME COURT.

An adjourned term of the Supreme Judicial Court, will be held in this town on Monday next, the 22d inst.

STATE ELECTIONS.

VERMONT.—The new Legislature of Vermont convened at Montpelier on the 11th inst. In the choice of Speaker, S. Frost Esq. Whig was elected over Paul Dillingham, Jr. V. B. by a vote of 147 to 78. In the canvass of the Official returns of votes for Governor &c. it appeared that the whole number for Jenkinson, W. was 24,738; for Bradley, V. B. 19,194; scattering 37. Majority for Gov. Jenkinson 5,507.

MARYLAND.—The Official returns of the recent election in Maryland, show the whole number of votes cast to amount to fifty five thousand one hundred and twenty nine; and the majority of William Grayson (Adm.) over John N. Steel (W.) to be three hundred and eleven votes.

NEW JERSEY.—The Congressional election in this State, is still claimed by both parties. The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser claims the election of the entire Whig delegation by a maj. of 91 votes. On the other hand, the N. Y. Evening Post claims the election of five delegates out of six, for the Administration, by a maj. of 103.

The State Legislature stands—Council 9 Whigs, 8 Adm.;—In the House, 30 Whigs, 23 Adm.

GEORGIA.—The National Intelligencer of Tuesday last, says, "The entire State Rights Whig ticket for Congress is elected, and the Augusta Chronicle states that the same party will probably have a majority of two in the Senate, and four in the lower House of the State Legislature.

OHIO.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Thursday, contains reports of majorities for Governor, in 59 Counties taken chiefly from Van Buren papers which give the following aggregate:—

Shannon, (Adm.)	16,621
Vance, (Whig)	10,668

Adm. majority, 6,553

Gov. Vance's maj. in the same counties, in 1836, was 6062.

For Congress.—The papers state the election of 11 Adm. and 5 Whig members—three Districts now represented by Whigs, not yet ascertained.

The indications are, that there will be a Van Buren majority in both branches of the Legislature.—Last year, a small Whig majority.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Congressional election in South Carolina took place on the 9th and 10th inst. South Carolina sends nine members. Five districts are heard from, in all but one, Sub-Treasurers are elected: In the 1st District, Mr. Holmes was elected over Mr. Legare by a maj. of 512.

In the 2d district, Hon. Waddy Thompson was re-elected by a maj. of 1065 votes.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Returns from all the Counties but two, give Gen. Porter, V. B. for Governor, a majority of between 8 and 9000 votes.

The representatives to Congress, and the members of Assembly stand precisely the same as at the last election.

BALTIMORE ELECTION.—Gen. Leakin, Whig, has been elected Mayor of Baltimore by a majority of 467 votes. There is a Whig majority of 6 in the Common Council, viz. 4 in the First Branch, and 2 in the Second Branch.

TEXAN MINISTER.

The Washington Globe of Tuesday last, says:—

We understand that the Texan Minister, on the occasion of exchanging the ratifications of the boundary convention lately published, delivered to the Acting Secretary of State a note, in which, after stating in friendly terms that although, since the note of Mr. Forsyth, declining the proposition submitted by Texas for her admission into the Union, the question of annexation had been considered by the United States Government as finally disposed of; yet, inasmuch as the impression appeared still to remain upon the public mind in both countries that the proposition was still pending, he had been instructed by his Government to communicate to that of the United States its formal and absolute withdrawal of that proposition.

ROYAL WILLIAM.

The Providence Journal, on the authority of a passenger in the Royal William, relates the following incidents in her late voyage:—

The vessel had a very boisterous passage, having had 17 days of westerly winds. The owners, it appears desirous to make the most out of the voyage, dispensed with 70 tons of coal, and took in its place the same quantity of merchandise. The head winds keeping her out a few days longer than was calculated, her fuel fell short, and every thing of wood such as spars, plank, etc. were sawed up to supply the boilers with fuel. In water, they were equally short, and for several days previous to her arrival, the passengers were put on an allowance of a pint a day. Fearing that they should be unable to reach New-York, it was determined on Tuesday to put in at Newport, as it appeared by their chronometer that they were then 'not far off.' But it seems that in consequence of an accident that happened that day to the chronometer, they had made a mistake in their reckoning of 150 miles, and instead of being near Newport, they found themselves suddenly approaching Long Island shore. Great alarm was felt on board, until they met a ship from New-York, which informed them of their error. Had the weather been thick at the time as it was 12 hours after, nothing could have saved them from shipwreck. She had 72 passengers.

CANADA.—The following is from the Montreal Courier:—

We really find ourselves compelled, both by our feelings and reason, to declare, that the less the subject of the late general amnesty and of the previous treatment of the political prisoners is agitated the better. It has been a bungled business from beginning to end. When Lord Durham arrived in the country it was altogether too late to repair the mismanagement of old-worldish imbecility, and all that could then be done was to finish off the drama by an act more chivalrously magnanimous than strictly just. It is needless now to disguise the fact, that the entire policy that has been pursued, has utterly failed to secure the results contemplated. It has spoken a language which the mass of the Canadians have not in any degree understood, which has been interpreted to them by crafty men to mean the very reverse of what it was intended to convey, and which has degraded in their eyes the Government it ought to have made them love and revere. Were we to detail all that we know upon good authority, of the lamentably perverted notions the habitants entertain of the mistaken generosity which has been shown by the Executive towards the rebel leaders, we should be looked upon by those who have not had similar opportunities of judging, as credulous fools. It is our sincere conviction that the high-minded policy pursued has not been mercy to the habitants, it will, we fear, prove a snare, entailing miseries upon them and their fellow-subjects more severe than those yet experienced. As for the banished individuals, who have been the cause of so much fuss, both here and in Britain, we will not waste any more ink about them.

Fruit Trees.—The New England Farmer notifies its readers that now is the time for transplanting fruit trees. After a heavy autumnal frost, of all seasons, it is the best for apples, pears, plums, and all other hardy fruit trees and shrubs.

There is some difficulty in Cincinnati in deciding the question whether or not the common school houses should be allowed to be used for Sunday Schools. On one side it is held that the city ordinances forbid the use of those buildings for any other purpose than common schools; while the other maintains that 'Sunday schools are as common as Monday or Saturday schools.' In the course of this discussion it was natural that the opinion of the common school teachers should be elicited on the subject. It appears that a large proportion of the Sunday school children attend the common schools, and it is given as the opinion of the teachers of the latter that the children who attend the Sunday schools are, the most orderly, and make the most rapid improvement.

THE MORMANS.—LATEST.—The St. Louis Republican of the 1st inst., states that General Atchison had easily arranged the war with about two hundred men.—A full investigation by General A. of the whole matter, satisfied him that the Mormons were the injured party, and that the statements of Justice Black and others, of the Mormons' threats and attempts to force persons to sign a paper, and to swear allegiance to Joe, Smith, were entirely false and groundless. General A. easily succeeded, after learning the whole facts, in restoring peace and quiet to the country, and in dispersing all the armed forces in the neighborhood.

Baron de Maresca was presented to the President of the United States on Saturday morning, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Austria to this country.—Globe.

An affray recently took place at Catahoula, Louisiana, between Henry Umble, John Davis, a man named Ross, and two brothers named Haggerty, in which Umble and Ross were killed and the elder Haggerty severely wounded.

GREENE.—Accounts from Tripolozzi, dated Aug. 17, says that the Morea is now in a shocking state; highway robbery is of daily occurrence, and travelling is extremely unsafe, so much so, that the French Vice Consul, who has been recently appointed to Nauplia, is afraid to proceed from this city to his post although only distant six hours' journey.—The plan which the banditti adopt is this:—They assemble at a particular part of the road, and stop all travellers who happen to make their appearance; they are stripped of every thing they possess, are then tied to a tree, where they are kept until evening, at which period they are released, the booty having been carried off in the meantime. The local police is wholly inadequate to putting down or preventing those daring outrages. Accounts have just been received of very serious disturbances having broken out in Messina, and of the government troops having been defeated. There is no doubt that great discontent prevails in Greece against their Greco-Bavarian rulers, and the country appears destined to be constantly under a system of misrule. The most violent political intrigues are constantly going on at Athens, and now that the Bavarians think they have got as much as they are likely to do out of the English, they unscrupulously show a decided preference to the Russian and French interests.

Intercourse Between the Atlantic and Pacific.—The Baltimore American of Monday says: "We learn with much satisfaction that it is proposed to address a memorial, signed by the merchants of this city, to the President of the United States, praying for the establishment of a line of government packets between this country and Chagres, with a view to the speedy transmission of intelligence, overland, to and from the Pacific. Such an arrangement could not fail to produce the best consequences, not only so far as the reception of advices from our national ships in those seas is concerned, but would be of incalculable advantage to the commercial interests in furnishing the shortest channel of intercommunication, and a safe mode of transmitting specie under the protection of our national flag. It is also proposed that the vessels employed be fast sailing schooners, of the description for the construction of which our shipwrights are so justly celebrated.

Bunker Hill.—The workmen have re-commenced operations upon Bunker Hill, and are driving a brisk business in the dirt line—preparatory to the laying out of lots and the erection of buildings. In a few years more, our own townsmen will want a guide to point out to them the extent of the field where the opening battle of the revolution was fought—where the British first made their attack upon the little breast work, which like Jonah's gourd sprung up in a night; and they will be told that the heart of the battle was fought in that man's backyard!—that the assault was made about in front of the man's barn door! and that Warren fell somewhere in the vicinity of that gutter! O patriotism! thou art fled to brutish beasts!—Bunker Hill Aurora.

MURDER.—The coroner of this city was called on Sunday to hold an inquest upon the body of Thomas Hamilton, a young man of 23 or 24 years of age, who was stabbed on the night of the 24th of September, at Spring Hill. It appeared on evidence that the deceased had been in the city drinking, and returned home late at night, when he met his grandfather, who was also inebriated. A trifling altercation ensued between them, and the latter struck the young man and stabbed him in the belly, of which wound he died in nine or ten hours afterwards. The murderer is about ninety years of age, and is named Benjamin Alexander. He was fully committed.—Mobile paper.

The engine and car house of the Carrollton Railroad, at Carrollton, was destroyed on the 7th inst. together with 15 cars and one locomotive. Loss estimated at \$20,000, of which about \$15,000 was insured.

A Singular Affair.—The Salem Gazette of Tuesday last, informs us of a singular affair which occurred in Danvers recently. In the morning of a rainy day, a man and woman went on foot to a clergyman, to be married. The service was duly performed, and the happy couple retired to their home. Nothing is known of the history of the succeeding day; but on the day after that, when the man came home from the field to dinner, he found his house locked up. Not obtaining entrance otherwise, he finally forced the door, and entering, found a note from his wife, stating that she had gone where he would never see her again. It has not yet been discovered what became of her.

Letters from the interior of the Island of Cuba, received by the way of Matanzas, state that a violent tornado was experienced on the night of the 22d ult. which destroyed a great number of buildings, and tore up a large portion of the planting and other fruit trees. This loss, in connection with the failure of the corn crop, will be severely felt by the poorer classes of inhabitants.

The newspapers after having been diligently employed for two months in making out the corn crop, as bad as possible, throughout the country, are now, apparently, just as earnestly engaged proving that it will be, upon the whole, a very fair one. They are giving favorable accounts every where from the North, West and some states in the South.

FRAUDULENT BANK TRANSACTION.—Good people of Amherst were astounded a few days since, at learning that fraudulent transactions to the amount of about \$8000, had just come to light in Amherst. It appears, upon a rigid investigation of fair by the Directors, that Moses C. Orange, in Franklin county, some five years since obtained a loan of about \$1200, institution, and at its maturity, being to meet it, by specious promises, he persuaded the Cashier, Mr. Root, without the ledge of the Directors, to accept his note for a short time, and thus release endorsers. Very soon Clapp made application for more money, availing that he was inevitable unless he obtained it, hence the other amount of course was upon the Cashier for payment.

To secure that Mr. Root was induced loan him more money, and subsequently the various promises of Clapp, and entered at different times, and with the final being able to obtain the whole amount the Cashier continue to advance more Clapp, unknown to the Directors, until sum reached about 17,000! Thus, for years, has Clapp had the Cashier entire in his power, and having once been partly trade, Mr. Root felt unlimited confidence in his reiterated promises and integrity. ing once taken a step for his old partner, to avoid exposure and with the expectation of regaining the money, the Cashier was overpersuaded by a benevolent and weak moral principles, to become a party in this painful tissue of villainy. The plosion of the whole matter resulted from recent failure of Clapp. When it became known to the Cashier, he was struck with astonishment, and upon close interrogatory being put to him, he immediately made a frank confession of the whole transaction to the Directors. He was immediately charged from the Institution, and after rendering up all his own private property, sureties on his bonds are amply able to supply any deficiency, so that the bank will be able to experience no loss, and of course its sources are unimpaired.—Northampton Courier.

A KEEN ONE.—The Baltimore Transcript states that one merchant in that city has received information that another would on the following day, proceed to his home in the evening, and requested payment \$800, which was his due. The debtor a check for the amount, and the creditor sent it at the bank as soon as it opened the next morning. The check was dishonored, on the ground that the drawer had that amount in deposit. The merchant quired how much was wanting, and was \$150. He then handed the cashier a request that it should be put to the credit of the drawer. This done, the check presented and paid, of course. This is the keenest practice we ever heard of, and the operator must have been a Yankee. N. Y. Sun.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER GEN. ATKINSON.—The Louisville, Ky. Journal has the following:—We are informed, that as Gen. Atkinson and his family were recently returning to Jefferson Barracks from St. Louis, where they had been on a visit, the carriage in which they were riding was attacked by two ruffians, one of whom seized the reins of the horses whilst the other placed himself immediately in front to stop the carriage until arrival of several accomplices who were at hand. The driver, who fortunately had pistol, shot the person who held the reins, putting whip to his horses, succeeded in extricating the party from further peril. will be recollected, that, a few weeks ago Judge Dougherty, one of the most respectable citizens of St. Louis, was murdered on the same road, and no doubt the General's family were preserved from a similar fate by the presence of mind of his carriage driver. A number of the citizens of St. Louis visited the place of attack next morning, but were unable to trace the assassins. Considerable blood was discovered upon the spot by the accomplices, to avoid detection a carriage was driven away the body.

We learn that his Majesty the King of France has directed that the order of King of the Legion of Honor be conferred on a countryman William H. Hodgson a native of this District.

Mr. Hodgson has been connected for some years with the diplomatic service of the United States, and while residing in Northern Africa and Asia devoted much of his time to the cultivation of the Oriental languages and literature. His writings on those subjects among which are his translations of the Gospels into the Berber tongue, and his La of the present Pacha of Egypt, procured him a membership of the Asiatic Societies of London and Paris, and the Royal Societies, which he can now add, as the first American within our knowledge, the order of the Legion of Honor.

The distinction which has been spontaneously conferred on him by the King of France has been announced to him in a letter from Count Mole, Minister of Foreign Affairs and is as honorable to the King as the friend and patron of literature, as it is flattering to the literary success and celebrity of our young Countryman.

Mr. H. has just arrived from Peru, with the ratification of a treaty between the Peruvian confederation and the United States, for which purpose he was despatched by Government.—[Nat. Intelligencer.

GEORGE COOMBE.—Mr. Coombe, now lecturing at Boston, in his phrenological works, thus describes the manner he first became interested in Phrenology:—

"My first information concerning the system of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim was derived from No. 49 of the Edinburgh Review. Led away by the boldness of that criticism, I regarded their doctrines as most contemptibly absurd, and their authors as the most distinguished of men. In 1816, however, shortly after the publication of the Review, my friend Mr. Brownlee, invited me to attend a private dissection of a recent brain, to be performed in his house by Dr. Spurzheim. Dr. S. exhibited the structure of the brain to all present, among whom were several gentlemen of the medical profession, and contrasted it with the bold assertions of the reviewer. The result was a complete conviction in the minds of the observers, that the assertions of the reviewer were refuted by physical demonstration. The faith placed in the Review being thus shaken, I attended the next course of Dr. Spurzheim's lectures for the purpose of hearing from himself a correct account of his doctrines. His lectures satisfied me that the system was widely different from the representations given of it by the reviewer, and that, if true, it would prove highly important; but the evidence was not conclusive. I therefore appealed to nature by observation, and at last arrived at complete conviction of the phrenology."

NAVAL.—The U. S. ship of the line Ohio, Com. Hull, sailed from Boston on Tuesday last, for New York, where she will take in her armament, and then proceed to the Mediterranean, as the flag ship of the American Squadron in that Sea.

The United States frigate Macedonian was at the Navy Yard at Gosport, on Friday last, where she is to receive her outfit and proceed from thence to the West India squadron as the flag ship of Commodore Dallas, who, it is understood, does not return home in the Constellation.

From the West Indies.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser contains a summary of intelligence from files of the Barbadian, to the 9th of September, received at New York. We give the following extracts:

"A paper of the 8th, contains a long address from Archdeacon Parry to the laboring population, earnestly exhorting them to industry, submission to the laws, mutual kindness, and fidelity, as indispensable to the enjoyment and preservation of their newly-acquired freedom."

The Barbadian complains bitterly of certain 'incendiaries' who it alleges, were inciting the laborers to insubordination and idleness, persuading them to work only four days in the week instead of five, as required by the planters.

The island of Barbados had been favored with abundance of rain, during the last week in August.

The Trinidad Standard of August 10th gives very gratifying accounts of the working of the emancipation in that island. The first three days of August were given up, by mutual consent, as holy days, after which the negroes generally went quietly to work; and there was every appearance that things would go on well and harmoniously.

The general rates of wages were, for the lowest class of laborers six dollars a month without allowances, for the middle class 8 dollars, and for the highest twelve dollars, with allowance of half a pound of salt fish and two drams of rum per day. Contracts were generally made, however, by the day, at 3 shillings currency for a day's task of given measurement, with an allowance of fish and rum. In all cases the laborers have their houses and provision grounds free of expense.

The St. Vincent Gazette of the 11th says that the laborers generally have refused to work, standing out for higher wages. The terms offered them were no shilling and sixpence currency per week for the highest class, with house, provision ground, medicine and medical attendance; and demanded two and sixpence per diem, with allowances of clothing, sugar, salt fish and rum.

The accounts from Demerara and St. Christopher's were favorable: from Berbice rather the other way. From St. Lucia they were very bad; in some parts that island, the conduct of the negroes as so alarming that detachments of troops were sent to keep them in order.

GREAT DROUGHT.—The New Orleans press complains, that extreme lowness water in the rivers will defer the business season. The New Orleans Bulletin October 8th says:

"The Ohio is so low, as to put a stop navigation, except in skiffs and dug-outs. Thus the channel of our earliest de is entirely blocked up. A multitude of travelers who descend the Ohio river fall are detained. The harvest of wheat, finds no vent. The vast productions of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, are kept back, and in consequence, much of the hurry and bustle of fall season is not witnessed in our city. The same cause has shut us out, a great measure, from the Missouri Illinois trade. A majority of the boats, we are informed, that navigate between our place and St. Louis, either run aground or laid up, on account of the shallowness of the water. On the flat boats meet with difficulty in sending the steam. For through the channel may be deep enough to float a vessel, yet they are liable to run ashore on merable bars, formed by the subsidence. In this situation, numbers of boats have been seen strung along the whole length of the river, many of them high and dry on the ridge of sand bar, awaiting the rise of the river, or such untoward circumstances, it is not surprising if the commencement of a brisk business were postponed night later than usual."

he Mulberry Mania, or the fever for planting in the Morus Multicaulis, is to be increasing all over the country. We hear of the intention of to enter into this cultivation industry by the large profits that have derived from the sale of slips;—it is not more prudent to confine arrangements and calculations, to the edging of the worms, and production of the Bucks County (Pa.) Intelligencer, says that one hundred pounds of lime of the mulberry upon which worms are fed, will make one pound of silk, and fourteen thousand cuttings of Chinese mulberry will grow upon an acre of land, yielding at the second growth, two pounds of leaves each, and eight thousand pounds of silk, which will give two hundred and pounds of silk, which, at \$4 per pound will amount to \$800, and deduct \$300 for labor, will leave a net profit of \$500, upon one acre of land.

FROM TEXAS.
The latest intelligence from Texas leaves no doubt of the election of M. B. Lamar, as President of that Republic.—Mr. Rusk is elected Vice President. Both by very large majorities.

THE SEASON.
The Boston Com. Gazette of the 13th inst. says:—

There has been two nights the present week, quite a severe frost, which has done considerable mischief among the flower gardens, &c.—Last year there was a frost as early as the 5th of Sept.—The first ice indicated itself last year Oct. 5th, and there was a slight fall of snow on the 16th of October.

Snow also fell in Ohio on the 26th of the same month. In Dover, N. H. to the depth of an inch on the 30th Oct. and in Portland to the depth of two inches, on the same day. We name these places as it was there that note was taken of it. Here we have a pleasant month thus far, with the exception of two heavy falls of rain. There are indications, however, of a severe winter.

STEAM NAVIGATION.
The New-York Courier & Enquirer says, it is in contemplation to get up an Association in that city, to build a large steam ship to run to Liverpool, in connection with the Company already established.

The Hurricane in the Bahamas.—Further accounts from Nassau via Savannah, mention that the desolations at sea and on land, attendant on the gales of the 6th, 7th and 8th ult. were numerous involving the loss of many lives and much property.

Long Island has been laid waste, and upwards of 30 or 40 inhabitants have perished.

A vessel is in from St. Salvador, and the accounts from that island are likewise distressing. They have not, it is true, lost their buildings, but their crops are destroyed, and everything looks dreary and desolate.

CHARLESTON.—The yellow fever is on the increase in Charleston. The epidemic has extended to parts of the city generally considered safe from its appearance, on Sullivan's Island. The board of health recommend absentees not to return until after the frost, of which there were at the last date no appearance.

PROSECUTION.—The returns of the number of children in the several school districts in Connecticut, between the ages of four and sixteen, required by law to be made annually, for the purpose of regulating the distribution of the avails of the school fund, show this year a remarkable fact. The Hartford Courant states that the names of a mother and child, both between the ages of four and sixteen are returned as among the children attending a district school in one of the western towns. This fact is probably without precedent in New England.

There are, at the present time, five Churches now erecting in the City of Boston.

The Cincinnati Whig states that a contractor on the White Water Canal basin in that city, named Samuel P. Townsend, had absconded, defrauding a large number of men in his employment out of their hard earnings.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Gov. Hill has appointed Thursday, the 29th day of Nov. for the annual festival of Thanksgiving, in the State of New-Hampshire.

A Brig and two schooners, deeply laden with freight and a large number of passengers, sailed last week from Augusta Me. for Texas.

Miss Harriet Van Horn, a young lady twenty-two years of age, residing in Woodbridge, New-York, while seated in her room on Monday last, had her clothes accidentally taken fire, and when found she was so shockingly burnt that she survived only three hours.

The steambot Governor Dodge was snugged in the Mississippi on the 29th of September, and lost with her cargo of cotton.

From the Boston Courier, Monday, Oct. 15.
WOOL.—There continues to be a good demand for fleece and pulled Wool, and sales to considerable extent have been made at prices which fully sustain our quotations.

Prices of WOOL.—Prime Saxony fleeces 55 a 60 cents per lb.; American fullblood, washed, 50 a 55; do. 3-4 do. 43 a 48; do. 3-5 do. 42 a 47; 1-4 and common, 35 a 40, superfine No. 44, pulled lambs 45 a 50; No. 1 do. 42 a 45; No. 2, do. 30 a 33; No. 3 do. 20 a 25.

Sales of Wool are generally made on a credit of 6 mos. and the above quotations are the credit prices.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Oct. 15. (Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)
At Market, 1900 Beef Cattle, 500 Steers, 4200 Sheep, and 550 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote first quality \$7 50; 2d quality, \$6 75 a \$7; 3d quality \$5 75 a \$6 25.
Butter.—We quote Mess at \$6 50 No. 1, at \$5 75 a \$6.

Stores.—Yearlings, \$3 a 14; two year old, \$18 a \$28; three year old \$22 a \$38.
Sheep.—Former prices hardly sustained.—We quote lots at \$1 62, \$1 88, \$2, \$2 12, 2 33, \$2 50, \$3, and \$3 25.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were taken at 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 for Sows, and 7 1/4 a 7 1/2 for Barrows; selected old Barrows 7 1/2. At retail, 7 and 8 1/2 c.

Married.

In this town on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Howard, Mr. William Newton to Miss Bathsheba T. Taber, daughter of the late Mr. Reuben Taber, all of this town.

On some evening, by Rev. Mr. Howard, Mr. Thomas D. Spooner, to Miss Alice Barker, daughter of Mr. Alexander Barker, all of this town;—and Mr. Isaac P. Meritt of this town, to Miss Sarah W. Davis, of New Bedford.

At New-York on Friday evening, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, Mr. Thomas R. Hazard, of this town, to Frances, daughter of the late Jonas Minturn, merchant, of New-York.

Died.

In this town on Friday, the 12th inst. after a short illness, Miss Mary Ann Sanford, eldest daughter of Mr. Peleg Sanford, in the 19th year of her age.

On Monday last, Mr. James Coddington, in the 71st year of his age.

At Providence on Saturday last, Mrs. Eunice Manchester, widow of Mr. William Manchester of this town, aged 67 years.

At New-York on Saturday morning last, at the residence of his brother, near King Street, Commodore John Oake Gregor, of the U. S. Navy.—He was esteemed one of the best disciplinarians, and most accomplished seamen of the old school, in our Navy.

Weekly Almanac.

1838.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	High water.
20 Saturday,	6 44	5 16	6 12	8 48		
21 Sunday,	6 45	5 15	6 44	9 36		
22 Monday,	6 46	5 14	7 25	10 28		
23 Tuesday,	6 47	5 13	8 18	11 23		
24 Wednesday,	6 48	5 12	9 22	12 19		
25 Thursday,	6 49	5 11	10 31	1 18		
26 Friday,	6 50	5 10	11 47	2 13		

Moon's First Qr. 26th day, 4h. 33m. Morning.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Oct. 13.—Sch'r Magnolia, Maine, from Litch for New-York.

Sloop Marshall, Hathaway, from Fall-River for St. Marks.

Sunday, Oct. 14.—Brig Sheffield, Moore, from Lubec for New-York.

Brig Sarah & Elizabeth, Taberson, from Kingston, with Coal for the Coddington Manufacturing.

Sloop Tecumseh, Child, for New-York.

Tuesday, Oct. 16.—Sloop Camilla, Vars, from New-York, with goods, to E. F. & W. Newton, and others.

Sch'r Majestic, Colcord, from Prospect, Me. for New-York.

Sch'r Post Bay, Nickerson, from Boston for Alexandria.

Sch'r Virginian, Thatcher, from Baltimore for Providence.

Thursday, Oct. 18.—Brig Boy, Bart, from Fall River for Wilmington.

Sch'r Texas, Kelley, from Boston, to J. R. Stanhope.

Sch'r Charles, Linsey, from Taunton for Elizabeth City.

ENTERED.

Brig Alexander, Card, Halifax

Sloop Camilla Vars, New-York

CLEARED.

Brig Florida, Phillips, New-York

Alexander, Card, ditto

Sloop Wave, Barnaby, Apalachicola

Delight, Cozens, Mobile

Rienzi, Heath, New-York

MEMORANDA.

Sch'r Mogul, Austin, of this port, from Ten-

terville, arrived at Baltimore on the 12th inst.

Sch'r Elizabeth Caroline, Downey, 21 days from this port, arrived at Key West 29th ult.

WHALE SHIPS.

The Ship Wm. Lee, of this port, was spoken March 4th, with 400 blbs. sp. oil.—The

Capt. of the Wm. Lee reported the death of

Capt. A. Gardner, of this town, master of the

ship Omega of Nantucket, who was buried on

the Island of San Lorenzo.

Ship Audley Clarke, Sherman, of this port,

5 months out, was spoken by an English ship

March 5th, with 200 blbs. sp. oil.

At Payta March 4th, Ship Martha, Potter,

of this port, 20 blbs oil.

For New-York—Rail Road Line.

THE Steam Boat

Massachusetts,

Capt. J. C. STOCK,

will leave NEWPORT

this Evening SATURDAY, Oct. 20th, at 6

o'clock, for New-York.

Newport, Oct. 20.

NEW LINE—For New-York.

Fare Reduced,—\$3

THE New Steamer

JOHN W. REICH,

MOND, Capt. Wm.

H. TOWNSEND, will

for this month, leave Providence at half

past 5, and Newport at half past 7 P. M.

for New-York, on MONDAY next, Oct.

22d, and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24th.

The John W. Richmond will regu-

larly leave New-York on Tuesday,

Thursday and Saturday afternoons, and

Providence and Newport, on Monday,

Wednesday and Friday evenings.

This is the only Steamer on the

Sound which carries Francis' Life boats.

Private state rooms, and berths,

can be secured, on application the day

previous, to Charles N. Tilley, Agent, at

the Steamboat office, on the Long-wharf.

CEDAR BOAT BOARDS.

A FULL Assortment of the above kind of

LUMBER, of a superior quality, is just

received from the Kingston Steam Saw Mills,

for Sale for Cash only, by

WEEDEN & BULL.

Newport, Sept. 19.

STATEMENT of the situation
of the Banks in the State of Rhode Island,
&c. Friday, Oct. 5th, 1838, as the same appears
by the returns made by them to the Bank
Commissioners.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	\$9,559,113 00
Bills in Circulation,	2,229,008 67
Balance due other Banks,	630,061 78
Net Profits on hand,	441,267 91
Dividends unpaid,	37,053 53
Deposits on interest,	596,498 12
Deposits not on interest,	863,014 78
Total amount of Liabilities,	\$14,676,017 79

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	\$12,662,548 03
Specie in Bank,	6,085 31
Bills of other Banks,	558,505 38
Balance due from other Banks,	453,980 28
Stock in own Bank,	121,661 66
Stock, real estate & other property,	288,467 03
Total amount of Resources,	\$14,676,017 79

Of the Notes and Bills discounted, there is payable out of the State, the sum of \$3,893,260 78

And payable in the State, 8,779,287 25

Of the circulation there is held by the Banks the sum of 442,806 18

In the hands of the Public, 1,762,202 49

By comparing this abstract with the returns made to the Commissioners, Sept. 7th, 1838, it appears that since that date,

The circulation has been increased, \$132,730 98

The Specie has been reduced, 5,842 11

The deposits, including dividends unpaid, have been increased, 98,533 05

The Loans and Discounts have been reduced, \$306,528 81

Published pursuant to law.

Office of the Bank Commissioners, Providence, Oct. 12, 1838.

HENRY ANTHONY, Bank

GEORGE G. KING, Comptroller

WM. LECKHAM, Auditor.

R. Island Medical Society.

MEETING of the Censors for the

South District of the Rhode

Island Medical Society, will be held at the

Redwood Library in Newport, on Wed-

nesday, the 31st inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN GARDNER, Rec. Sec'y.

Pawtucket, Oct. 13, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE 'REDWOOD ESTATE,'

consisting of a List of

Land, with a Dwelling-house

thereon, situated in the lower

part of Spring-street, in the neighborhood

of the Coddington Factory.—The above

Estate, if not sold at private sale before

the 1st of November next, will then be

offered at Public Auction.

Persons wishing to purchase the above

Estate, can ascertain the terms, which

will be liberal, by application to the sub-

scriber. CHARLES WHITFIELD.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1838.

PROBATE NOTICES.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

Court of Probate, Newport, Oct. 16, 1838.

An Instrument in Writing, dated the 20th

day of the 4th month, 1831, purporting to

be the Last Will and Testament of STEPHEN

GOULD, late of Newport, dec. was lodged in

this Office for Probate, and Letters Testamen-

tary thereon.

It is ordered, That the same be received, and

the consideration thereof referred to a Court

of Probate, to be held at the State-House in

Newport on the first Monday in Nov. next, at

9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be

given, by publishing a copy of this Order three

several times in the Newport Mercury, for all

persons interested, to appear at said time and

be heard.

By order of the President,

A True Copy.—Witness,

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, Oct. 1, 1838.

An Instrument in Writing, dated the 10th

day of Nov. 1837, purporting to be the

Last Will and Testament of CLARKE ROD-

MAN, late of Newport, dec. was presented for

Probate, and Letters Testamentary thereon.

It is ordered, That the same be received, and

the consideration thereof be referred to a

Court of Probate, to be held at the State

House in Newport, on the first Monday in

Nov. next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous

notice be given, by publishing a copy of this

Order three weeks in the Newport Mer-

cury, for all persons interested, to appear at

said time and place, and be heard.

A True Copy.—Witness,

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, Oct. 8, 1838.

WHEREAS the first Administration Ac-

count on the Estate of ROWLAND

ALLEN, late of Portsmouth, dec. was pre-

POETRY.

LONG AGO.

BY R. M. MILNES.

Even which can but ill define
Shapes that rise about and near,
Through the far horizon's line
Stretch a vision free and clear;
Memories feeble to retrace
Yesterday's immediate flow,
Find a dear familiar face
In each hour of Long-ago.

Follow you majestic train
Down the slopes of old renown;
Knights forms without disdain,
Sainted heads without a frown;
Emperors of thought and hand
Congregate—a glorious show,
Met from every age and land
In the plains of Long-ago.

As the heart of childhood brings
Something of eternal joy,
From its own unbounded springs,
Such as life can scarce destroy,
So, reminding of the prime,
Spirits, wandering to and fro,
Rest upon the resting time
In the peace of Long-ago.

Youthful Hope's religious fire,
When it burns no longer, leaves
Ashes of impure Desire
On the altars it deceives;
But the light that fills the Past
Sheds a still diviner glow,
Ever farther it is cast
O'er the scenes of Long-ago.

Many a growth of pain and care,
Cumbering all the present hour,
Yields, when once transplanted there,
Healthy fruit or pleasant flower;
Thought that hardly flourished here—
Feelings long have ceased to flow,
Breathe a native atmosphere
In the world of Long-ago.

On that deep-retiring shore
Frequent pearls of beauty lie,
Where the passion-waves of yore
Fiercely beat and mounted high;
Sorrow that is sorrows still
Lose the bitter taste of woe;
Nothing's altogether ill
In the griefs of Long-ago.

Tombs where lonely love repines,
Ghastly tenements of tears,
Wear the look of happy shrines
Through the golden mist of years,
Death, to those who trust in good,
Vindicates his hardest blow;
Oh! we would not, if we could,
Wake the sleep of Long-ago.

Though the doom of swift decay
Shocks the soul where life is strong—
Though for frail hearts the day
Lingers and overlong,
Still the weight will find a heaven,
Still the spoiler's hand is slow,
While the Future has its Heaven,
And the Past its Long-ago.

Autumnal Trees.

BY T. J. OUSELEY.

Beautiful Trees!
Clothed in your Autumn's dying robes—ye look
More lovely far
Than waning star;
Or aught that's marked for death in Nature's
book.

Beautiful trees!
Those rainbow hues,
Bathed in the shade and sunlight of the day,
But thoughts arise
Of paradise.

Th' endearing form
Of maiden innocence in youthful eve;
Th' unearthly bright
Of her eyes light.

The subdued smile:
The rose blush basking on her snowy cheek,
The calm drawn breath
Speaks not of death;

No writhing pain—no struggle—all is meek—
The subdued smile.
Yes, there is Death,
Larking beneath th' enchanting form of health;
E'en as the leaf,
Her life is brief;

The Autumn Death his victim takes by stealth;
Yes, there is Death.
Beautiful trees!
Clothed in your Autumn's dying robes—ye look
More lovely far
Than waning star;
Or aught that's marked for death in Nature's
book! —
Beautiful trees!

100 BAGS OF FINE SACK SALT.

THE INHABITANTS of Newport are informed,

that a CHIMNEY SWEEPER is now in town, ready to attend to that business, and any person can obtain his services, by leaving their name and place of residence, at the store of Mr. Jonathan T. Almy.

They are also informed, that the law requiring Chimneys to be swept at the end of three months, to be swept at the end of that time, will be enforced against any who may neglect, upon complaint of the Town Council.

At a Town-Council, held Newport, Oct. 1, 1838. It is ordered, that the above notice be published in all the papers of this Town for 3 weeks.

Attest,
B. B. HOWLAND, Council Clerk.
Oct. 6.

DR. D. JAYNE.

RECD this Morning, direct from Dr. J. JAYNE, of Philadelphia, a supply of his **SANATIVE PILLS**.

A new preparation, which has proved to be as beneficial in the Diseases for which they are designed—as his CARMENATIVE BALSAK, and INDIAN EXTRACTANT. These Sanative Pills are offered as a cure for Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, and many other diseases. Those who use the Expectant, ought to have a Box of these Pills—which will be explained by calling on the Subscriber.—Price only 25 Cents per Box.

NEW GOODS.

JUNE 9th.

JUST RECEIVED,

French Cambrics,

Jackonet,

Challies,

Rich Bonnet Ribbons,

Superior kid Gloves.—Parasols.

And a variety of choice desirable articles adapted to the wants of the community,

at this season of the Year,

And now offered at a small advance,

and on the most accommodating terms, by

Wm. C. COZZENS & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have recently made additions to their Stock of HOUSE BUILDERS MATERIALS, and now offer to the public as good an Assortment of every article in the line of their business as can be found elsewhere in this community.

Our LUMBER YARD is at present stocked with a complete variety of every kind of Lumber which this market requires; Plank and Boards of every description; among which is the first quality thoroughly seasoned, and in store—Clapboards, No. 1, 2 & 3; North-Carolina Shingles; pine and Eastern Cedar do. shaved and sawed—Laths 1-4 and 1-2 inch; Blind slats; Fence pickets, &c. &c.—A full assortment of ton and ranging Timber, and Joist of every description, at our Timber Yard, adjoining J. Oman's wood wharf, in the rear of Wm. Lovie's Store.—As Agents for the Kingston Steam Mills, we shall always have on hand a good supply of all kinds of Cedar Boards, which will be sold at the lowest prices, and for Cash only.

In the article of HARDWARE, we intend keeping for sale such goods only as are suited to the wants of the House Carpenter; together with an assortment of House Joiners' tools, in the selection of which, great attention will be paid to the choice of the most approved make and stamp; and such as we can confidently recommend to be good.

Through the Summer season we shall continue to receive occasional supplies of LIME, fresh from the Kilns, our first quality of which we shall brand and warrant to our customers. Our assortment will embrace *Dexter first quality, Joints and Harrows, Rock, Thomson and Camden.*

A commodious Brick shed has recently been erected at our Lumber Yard, where we shall keep well stocked with HARTFORD AND TAUNTON Body and Arch BRICKS; which will enable us to furnish dry Bricks, suitable for immediate use, in all weathers.

Ground PLASTER OF PARIS for Stucco Work, and HYDRAULIC CEMENT, of the most approved Brands, can always be obtained at the Lumber Yard.

In each and every article in the line of our business, we intend to have always on hand as good an assortment, and we stand pledged to our Customers, to sell as low as at any other Dealer in the Place.

Individuals purchasing for CASH, where no charge is made, will receive a liberal discount from credit prices.

WEEDEN & BULL.
Newport, July 7, 1838.

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. continue to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS, on favorable terms. The capital stock is

\$150,000,
all paid in and invested. The following persons are the Directors, viz:—

William Rhodes, Subael Hutchins,
Wilber Kelly, Ebeneser Kelly,
Samson Almy, Martin Stoddard,
Orrey Tabb, Solomon Townsend,
Robert R. Stafford, Samuel N. Richmond,
Amos D. Smith, Nathaniel Bishop,
Resolved Waterman.

Persons wishing for Insurance, are requested to direct their application to (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance in Newport, may be made to Mr. GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

WILLIAM RHODES, President.
ALLEN O. PECK, Secy.
American Insurance Co's
Office, June 4, 1838.

RAIL-ROAD LINE TO BOSTON.

A Stage will leave Newport every day, Sundays excepted, at 9 1/2 o'clock a.m. and arrive in Fall River at 12 1/2 o'clock; leave Fall River at 1 o'clock, and arrive in Taunton at 4 o'clock p.m.; the cars leave at 4 1/2 o'clock p.m. and arrive in Boston at 6 1/2 o'clock.

Returning, the cars leave Boston every day at 7 o'clock a.m. and arrive in Taunton about 9 o'clock. Stages will leave directly for Fall River and Newport, arrive in Fall River at 12 1/2 o'clock; leave Fall River at 1 o'clock, and arrive in Newport at 4 o'clock p.m. Stage Fare \$2.—Railroad \$1 50.

A Stage will leave Fall River every day, Sunday excepted, after the arrival of the Newport stage for New Bedford, where they will arrive at 4 p.m.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.

And PHENIX BITTERS.

A CONTRAST.—All nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not—By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 367 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

General Remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduring them with renewed tone and vigor that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his Vegetable Life Pills within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes & recently to some eminent pharmacological chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the Vegetable Pills is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour, and Melancholy which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence, all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhoea and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are considered to be occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Pills have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder, they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also, Worms by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers and Inordinate Sore, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors;—Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effects upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints.

Salim, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions. The use of these Pills effect an entire cure of the Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the Clearness of the skin. Common Cold & Influenza will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases. Piles, as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the compass of the Materia Medica. He however at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

Directions for use.—The Proprietor of the Vegetable Life Pills does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require; and those more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 pills, and they will effect sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. They usually operate in 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances.—One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water may be given to an infant in the following doses—a tea spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHENIX BITTERS, are so called because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phenix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS and AGUES of all kinds. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phenix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phenix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, the douloureux, &c. All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c. should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised to take the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to operate two or three times on the bowels in the course of the next day. Also take a table-spoonful of the Bitters half an hour before each meal. For those of delicate or enfeebled constitution, half the quantity may be sufficient.

For further particulars of Moffat's Life Pills, and Phenix Bitters, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 367, Broadway, New-York, or at

R. J. TAYLOR'S
Medicine Store, No. 148, Thames-street, Newport, (R. I.)

Where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per box; and the Bitters for \$1 or \$2 per bottle.—Numerous Certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both may be there inspected.

Newport, Sept. 22.

NEWPORT BYE HOUSE.

JOSEPH VINER & Co.

SILK, COTTON & WOOLEN DYERS.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, of Newport and vicinity, that they have fitted up a new DYE HOUSE, with every suitable convenience, situated on Tanner-street, east of the Friends' Meeting-House, where they are prepared to dye, and finish in the best possible manner, the following articles viz: such as—

Broadcloths, Silks,
Casimeres, Crapes,
Merinos, Satins,
Cassimeres, Pongees,
Bombazines, Hosiery,
Gloves, &c. &c. &c.

Also, Permanent colors on Carpet yarn, merino, Circassian, bombazine, and crepe dresses gentlemen's woollen garments, such as dress frock and great coats, saratons, vests and paloons—dyed and pressed so as to appear like new, without ripping.

They will also clean gentlemen's woollen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and cashmere shawls cleansed and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and woollen table cloths cleansed also.

All articles left at the Dye-House on Tanner-street, or with the following Agents, will receive prompt attention:—Edward Masou, Fall-River; Silas Alden, No. 98, Union-street, New Bedford; A. H. Thomas, Wickford.

Grateful for the patronage already received, they solicit a continuance of the same, which they will endeavor to merit.

Newport, May 19, 1838.

FOR SALE,

ONE large new FISHING BOAT, with sails, &c. complete, and two others nearly new; also, a large PURSE SEINE, entirely new, and ready for immediate use.—For further particulars, enquire of CHRISTOPHER BARKER, in Portsmouth, or of the Subscriber.

DAVID BUFFUM.
Middletown, 24 mo. 16th, 1838.

E. F. & W. NEWTON.

150. THAMES-STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE,

GENUINE GROCERIES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Alcohol

Allspice

Almonds

Brooms

Coffee

Chocolate

Candles

Crackers

Cheese

Citron

Cinnamon

Cloves

Cayenne

Demijohns

Dried Apples

Dried Currants

Filberts

Ground Cocoa

Ginger

Ground Spice

Honey

Hams

Half-spanish Segars

Indigo

Lard

Lemons

Lemon syrup

London Porter

Molasses

Mustard

Maize

Macaroni

Madeira Wines

Manuf'd Tobacco

Nutmegs

Olive Oil

Oranges

Pipes

Porter

Pale Ale

Pepper sauce

Pickles

Pickled salmon

Preserved Ginger

Proser's sweetmeats

Pilot Bread

Prunes

Painted water-pails

Peanuts

Rice

Raisins

Sugar

Soap

Starch

Sperm Oil

Saleratus

Salt-petre

Sack Salt

Spanish Segars

Smoked Beef

Peas

Table salt

Tobacco

Vinegar

Wax Candles

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pure Liqueurs & Choice WINES.

The above comprises a very extensive Stock, and will be sold on favorable terms.

April 28, 1838.

NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Newport and its vicinity that he continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand opposite 264, No. 303 Washington street Boston, (entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs).

ALL individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years' experience in which he has afforded relief to 1500 persons for the last three or four years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try his Trusses of his manufacture, he is now confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufactories, and continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purpases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unilateral Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with bill and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps and Back Bands are always kept on hand as a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if it does not suit them after a fair trial, they